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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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10/821,347

04/09/2004

Ching-Kuo Chin

9997

25859

7590

08/29/2005

WEI TE CHUNG
FOXCONN INTERNATIONAL, INC.
1650 MEMOREX DRIVE
SANTA CLARA, CA 95050

EXAMINER

ZARROLI, MICHAEL C

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2839

DATE MAILED: 08/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/821,347

Applicant(s)

CHIN, CHING-KUO

Examiner

Michael C. Zarroli

Art Unit

2839

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 July 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori et al in view of Byquist.

Mori discloses an electrical connector assembly for electrically connecting two electrical interfaces (fig. 9), comprising: a socket body (10, 20) comprising a plurality of first sidewalls (14, 26 etc.), and two opposite first sidewalls forming a connecting section (fig. 9 left side of 10 and 20) and a retaining section (fig. 9 right side of 10 and 20) respectively; a frame (30) having a plurality of second sidewalls (unnumbered top fig. 9) cooperatively defining an opening to accommodate the socket body (figures 6 & 9); a socket plate (40) mounted to the connecting section (fig. 12); and a load lever (50) assembled to the retaining section to engage with the socket plate (figures 9 & 12-13).

Mori discloses that the second sidewalls have protrusions and that the first sidewalls have slots not visa versa as the applicant has claimed.

Byquist discloses (fig. 4) first sidewalls that form a plurality of protrusions (454) on the exterior surface adjacent the connecting section and the retaining section, and the second sidewalls correspondingly define a plurality of slots (4166) to mate with the protrusions, thereby reinforcing the socket body via engagement between the protrusions and the slots.

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the protrusion/slot arrangement of Mori et al with the slot/protrusion arrangement of Byquist. A motivation for this rearrangement would be to permit flexibility in manufacturing operations, something well known in manufacturing. Well-settled case law *In re Gazda*, 219 F.2d 449, 452, 104 USPQ 400, 402 (CCPA 1955) has shown that merely having reversed parts is not a reason for patentability.

Regarding claim 2 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said socket body has a longitudinal symmetrical axis, and said protrusions are symmetrically arranged about the longitudinal symmetrical axis (fig. 9, Mori).

Regarding claim 3 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions are positioned close to the printed circuit board (Byquist 440).

Regarding claim 4 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions comprise a plurality of blocks separated from each other (Mori at 34).

Regarding claim 5 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions comprise integral blocks (Mori fig. 9).

Regarding claim 6 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions are integrally formed with the socket body (Byquist fig. 4).

Regarding claim 7 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said slots extend across the second sidewalls (fig. 9 Mori or fig. 4 Byquist).

Regarding claim 8 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said slots do not extend across the second sidewalls (fig. 9 Mori or fig. 4 Byquist).

3. Claims 9-17 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori et al in view of Byquist.

Mori discloses an electrical connector assembly for electrically connecting an electrical package (fig. 7) with a circuit substrate (unnumbered fig. 7 below package), comprising: a socket body (10, 20) having a connecting section and a retaining section at opposite ends thereof (fig. 9), and comprising a plurality of first sidewalls; a frame (30) having a plurality of second sidewalls (unnumbered top fig. 9) cooperatively defining an opening to accommodate the socket body (figures 6 & 9); a socket plate (40) mounted to the connecting section (fig. 12) and, a load lever

(50) assembled to the retaining section to mate with the socket plate (figures 9 & 12-13).

Mori discloses that the second sidewalls have protrusions and that the first sidewalls have slots not via versa as the applicant has claimed.

Byquist discloses (fig. 4) that the first sidewalls form a plurality of protrusions (454) on an exterior surface, adjacent the connecting section and the retaining section respectively and that the second sidewalls define a plurality of slots (4166) correspondingly to engage with the protrusions of the first sidewalls.

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the protrusion/slot arrangement of Mori et al with the slot/protrusion arrangement of Byquist. A motivation for this rearrangement would be to permit flexibility in manufacturing operations, something well known in manufacturing. Well-settled case law *In re Gazda*, 219 F.2d 449, 452, 104 USPQ 400, 402 (CCPA 1955) has shown that merely having reversed parts is not a reason for patentability.

Regarding claim 10 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said socket body has a longitudinal symmetrical axis, and said protrusions are symmetrically arranged about the longitudinal symmetrical axis (fig. 9, Mori).

Regarding claim 11 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions are positioned close to the printed circuit board (Byquist 440).

Regarding claim 12 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions comprise a plurality of blocks separated from each other (Mori at 34).

Regarding claim 13 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions comprise integral blocks (Mori fig. 9).

Regarding claim 14 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said protrusions are integrally formed with the socket body (Byquist fig. 4).

Regarding claim 15 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said slots extend across the second sidewalls (fig. 9 Mori or fig. 4 Byquist).

Regarding claim 16 the Mori/Byquist slot/protrusion combination discloses that said slots do not extend across the second sidewalls (fig. 9 Mori or fig. 4 Byquist).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 7/26/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With regard to the applicant's characterization of primary reference Mori, the examiner has shown that Mori component 40 engages with the lever 50 and

connecting section. This is shown in figures 12-17. The connection might be indirect but it is still engaged as is clearly shown in the figures. These components are literally on top of one another.

In response to applicant's argument that secondary reference Byquist ledges can not reinforce the socket, the test for obviousness is **not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference**; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

The applicant stated at the bottom of the arguments on page 7 that there was a core spirit to the invention. The examiner is not sure where this core is and what it can do. Applicant should put this core spirit in the claims clearly and without broad language.

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

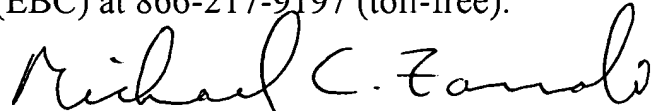
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael C. Zarroli whose telephone number is 571-272-2101. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 to 3:30 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, T.C. Patel can be reached on (571) 272-2800 ext 39. The

fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Michael C. Zarroli
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2839

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